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IN SEARCH OF A LEADER

IT is becoming increasingly clear that along with the caucus closely associated with Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, Mr. Barooah too will have to go as a result of the bitter factional struggle that has broken out in the Congress following the defeat at the polls. And the party is not likely to miss either of them says an editorial in the Times of India, Bombay.

The editorial further reads: For, if men like Mr. Sanjay Gandhi Mr. Bansi Lal and Mr. N. D. Tiwari have disgraced themselves as a result of their identification with the excesses committed during the emergency, Mr. Barooah has not covered himself with glory either in this troubled period. He was not, it is ture, a member of the coterie that ruled the country in the past one year. Ind.ed, he and his friends like Mr. Rajni Patel and Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray began to be relagated to the background as Mr. Sanjay Gandhi came to the fore last summer. But he was, to begin with, chosen by Mrs. Gandhi to take over as Congress president from Mr. S. D. Sharma precisely because he was more than willing to be obedient, and in the first phase of the emergency he excelled himself in this role. The pertinent point in the present context however, is not that he coined the phrase "Indira is India and India is Indira" but that he failed to dissociate himself publicly from policies which have proved to be the undoing of the Congress in the north even after he had bocome disenchanted with Mrs. Gandhi and her actions. As such he lacks the moral authority that a Congress president needs in the new circumstances if he is to gain the confidence of his partymen and help them overcome the trauma of defeat and loss of power at the Centre.

But the exit of Mr. Barooah, however well deserved, might only worsen the confusion in the Congress. No leader, who is at once sufficiently senior and dynamic and who has not been tainted by the emergency, is waiting to take over from him and lead the party. In fact, men like Mr. Y. B. Chavan and Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, who could perhaps have taken the initiative in organising the transition from the Indira era, have been strangely silent, with the result that members of the erstwhile Socialist Forum have been able to seize the

(Contd. on page 8)

Second Look At Janata In U. S.

After the initial euphoria over the defeat of the Congress Party, columnists and South Asian analysts here are taking a second look at the Janata administration in Delhi, writes Mr M.V. Kamath of Times of India, Bombay, from Washington.

"The realities in India must not be confused with the tendency to regard her as Snow White, freshly rescued from the spell of the evil witch," comments Mr Charles Bartlett, a respected columnist. Mr Bartlett said that to some Americans, it now seems appropriate for the US to "sweep India into its arms, smothering her with aid and rejoicing in the prospect of New Delhi's swing to the West."

"The Indians did not vote for a return on to reliance on the West," he warned.

The columnist said that if the Indians over-react against birth control, "they will put India on a road that can only lead to economic collapse or another phase of strong-arm government."

Mr Bartlett noted that under the previous government, "lots of cohesion, discipline and subordination of selfish interst went into India's dramatic gains against inflation."

The public sector, he said, was prodded into greater efficiency and the cumulative impact of these efforts has encouraged World Bank officials to urge upon the Indians to substantially expand their capital.

Mr Bartlett said that while Mrs Gandhi s emergency will go down as a lapse in India's deference to democracy, "It must also be credited with facilitating a transition from the chaos which abounded in 1974."

Prof. Marshall Windmiller of San Francisco state university, who is a moderator of the extremely popular TV show, "World Press", said of the Janata government that he cannot imagine that it will "hold together very long'.

Prof. Windmiller said he was not sure what kind of government will develop now. "Mr Desai is probably one of the most autocratic, difficult men" in Indian politics, he said adding: "I do not have confidence that Mr Desai is any partisan of democracy."

Letters in the New York Times, too, have been critical of the new government.

One letter by Mr Vipin Chandra, an associate n research at Harvard University, said that "having voted out the well-meaning but authoritarian government of Mrs Gandhi and voted in the Janata Party's crazy quilt, the Indian electorate may soon discover that it has got rid of scylla only to plunge into charybdis."

RACKETEERS SURFACE AGAIN

Black marketeers, speculators, smugglers and makta operators have once again raised their ugly heads. While the Centre and state governments are immersed in politicking these racketeers have mustered courage to revive their nefarious activities reports the Economic Times of Bombay.

The report says that Black money has surfaced again. Its circulation is well reflected in the increase in prices of essential commodities like edible oils and sugar. The impact is also noted in real estates

The Price control in cement has been thrown overboard. As against the controlled price of Rs. 19. 50 per bag of 50 kg. Cement is sold at Rs. 28 in Bombay though construction activity is at a low ebb.

According to the report speculation and hoarding in edible oils and sugar have again boosted their prices. Ground nut oil has, for instance, shot up by Rs. 900 to Rs. 8,300 a tonne last week alone. In spite of brisk imports of edible oils the price of groundnut oil is spurting.

The use of black money in the sale of flats has again become common. Builders are now insisting that a portion of the amount be paid in black.

Black money—a taboo only a few months back—is now welcomed by traders. Black money owners are bold enough to finance illegal deals at a rate of two percent interest per month, the report says.

Dealers in smuggled goods expect to receive fresh consignments shortly. With larger inflow of smuggled goods, prices are bound to show a fall which are ruling high in the wake of tight supplies.

Gold dealers, on the other hand, are looking forward to a spurt in the inflow. Perhaps, the gold price which has reached its level may ease soon, concludes the report.

THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

The divine music is incessantly going on within ourselves, but the loud senses drown the delicate music, which is unlike and infinitely superior to anything we can perceive or hear with our senses.

ASOKA SCENTED BETEL NUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY April 10, 1977

FREE FROM FEAR

People are now free from fear after the Janata rule.

The Pallavan Transport Corpn. Employees' strike in Madras and those which followed as a sequel show how the people have shed fear.

They were afraid to go on strike under Congress governments. The new freedom has encouraged many other trade unions to resort to strike to achieve minor gains, holding the people at large to ransom.

The Prime Minister has given an assurance that force would not be used unless there was violence. This reads as if the Congress governments rushed to use force on peaceful agitators. The pre-emergency days are only too recent to be forgotten. The Congress government was patiently tolerating all types of agitations till the call was made to the police and the army to ignore orders.

Mr. Charan Singh, Union Home Minister, in a statement laid on the table of the Lok Sabha has said the total number of persons detained under the MISA from June 25, 1975 (when the emergency was declared) to Mar. 19, 1977 (two days before the emergency was lifted was 34,630.

It is clear from this that no force has been used to quell the biggest agitation in the capital and other Hindi areas and about 35,000 people were just prevented from doing much mischief.

Peace was restored and the gains of emergency were enormous. The Janata Party is only enjoying the great prosperity brought about by the emergency.

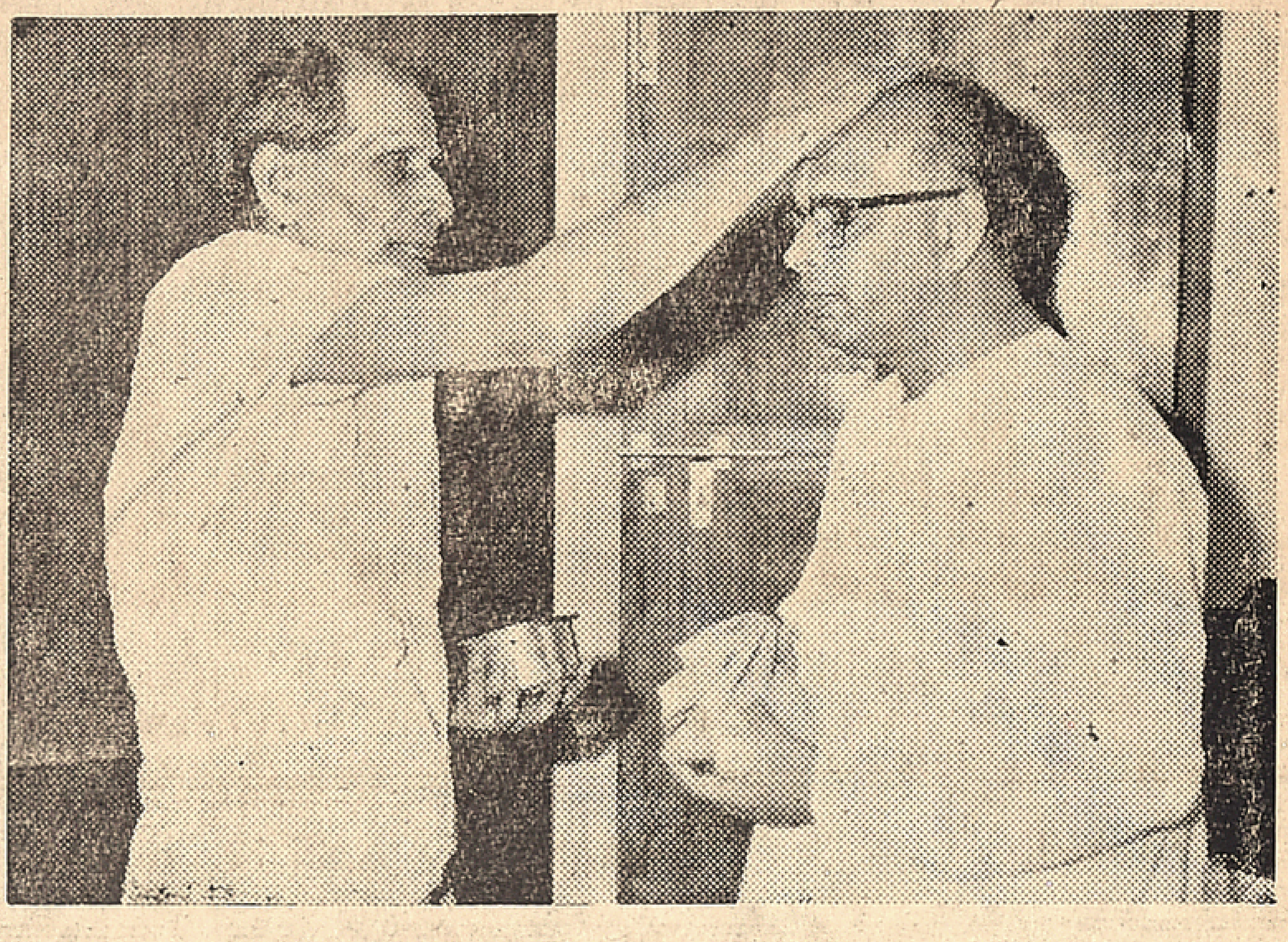
Similarly, figures about family planning also will be revealed one day which will only show how the people have been misled by rumours.

Sri Rama Navami Celebrations

Under the auspices of Sri Sai Baba Bhaktha Samajam, Sri Ramanavami was celebrated on March 31 at Sri Shirdi Sai Baba Mandir in the august presence of H. H. Sri Swami Kesavaiahji, the Founder-President of the Samajam. Hon'ble Justice Sri V. Ramaswamy of the Madras High Court presided.

Sri T. S. Parthasarathi, Retd. Chief Commercial Superintendent, Indian Railways, speaking on the occasion said that the Ramayana has been a source of inspiration for several scholars, poets and others through the ages. He also observed that the Ramayana was a sacred book of recitation (paaraayana grantha) while the Mahabharata and the Bhagavatha are not, though they are also read with devotion. It deals with the story of Rama whose name is taaraka naama through the chanting of which several devotees attained the feet of the Almighty. The Ramayana was also a book of noble maxims, he said. The learned speaker profusely quoted several lines from Valmiki and Tyagaraja. He also referred to the inspiring message of Sri Swami Kesavaiahji which highlighted the universal appeal of the Ramayana. In his speech, Sri Parthasarathi mentioned that the impact of the Ramayana on the people of Thailand was considerable and that some railway stations were named Ayodhya, Prachinpuri, Navipuri etc., in that country. He was all praise for Swamiji's efforts in spreading the Sai cult in the country.

Justice Sri Ramaswamy, in his presidential speech, paid glowing tributs to H. H. Sri Swami Kesavaiahji and his laudable work. According to him, the Ramayana andthe Mahabharatha are not only enjoyed by the scholars but also by the unlettered. The noble traits of the different characters of the Ramayana are worthy of emulating. He urged the devotees to practise the simple and practical teachings of Sri Sai Baba and receive His grace through Sri Swami Kesavaiahji who is the chosen apostle of Sri Sai Baba. He was also very happy that Sri Ramanavami was celebrated annually in the Sai Baba Mandir.



H. H. Sri Swami Kesavaiahji is seen blessing Justice Sri V. Ramaswami of the Madras High Court on March. 31 at Sri Ramanavami Celebrations at Sri Shirdi Sai Baba Mandir, Shenoynagar, Madras.

Earlier, Sri M. Uttama Reddi, President of the Samajam welcomed the distinguished visitors and the gathering. He also said the impact of the Ramayana was pervasive and continuous. He read out the inspiring message of H. H. Swami Kesavaiahji.

Messages wishing the sacred function a success were received among others from Sri B. D. Jatti, Acting President of India and Governors of various states.

While proposing a vote of thanks, Dr. C. R. Sarma referred to the selfless services of Sri Swami Kesavaiahji and requested the devotees to co-operate with Swamiji who has put his heart and soul in the propagation of the Sai cult. He said that the Sri Shirdi Sai Baba Mandir has become an international centre of Sai cult. He thanked the President and other members of the Committee for their unfailing co-operation in all the activities sponsored by the Samajam. He also urged Smt. Chandravalli, one of the Secretaries, to organise a women's wing as several women devotees attend Sri Ramanavami and other functions of Hindu culture and Dharma. As the Vedas are essential for the Dharma, hard labour is necessary for agriculture, as wealth is a necessity for the welfare of the world, so also is a woman to the house.

Towards the end of the meeting, Swamiji in his inimitable and instructive speech urged the audience to be true and duty-minded. It is only the truth and duty consciousness that gave adequate strength to Gandhiji to fight with the British and achieve Swaraj. Swamiji also said that one should chant the holy name of Sri Sai Baba at least seven times a day and thus receive his blessings and grace. According to him, even Sri Vishnu, sometimes, may fail to keep His word but not Sri Sai Baba of Shirdi and that is the greatness in him. Swamiji advised the the devotees going round the Mandir to repeat their sorrows, sufferings and troubles and thereby invoke Sri Sai Baba's blessings.

More than two thousand devotees from different parts of the city and from far off places attended the function and Sri Swami Kesavaiahji distributed Udhi and Prasadam to all of them.

Picture taken on the occasion of Sri Ramanavami Celebrations at Sri Shirdi Sai Baba Mandir shows (L to R) Smt. Chandravalli, Secretary of the Samajam, H. H. Sri Swami Kesavaiahji, Justice Sri V. Ramaswami and Sri. M. Uttam Reddy, Chairman of the Samajam.

Pedal Power To The People

By M. V. SUBBIAH

The bicycle is one of the few things that are very much a part of the landscape wherever you go in India, as indeed in any developing country. It is also, perhaps for the same reason, so much taken for granted. It does not have the style and glamour of a sleekly-designed two-wheeler nor the stutus of a motor car but is probably *sturdy* enough to outlast them all.

Basically very simple in design, which has remained practically unchanged for several decades, the bicycle is ideally suited for the rugged rural terrain. It carries the farmer's produce the trader's merchandise or an entire family on the move (although this last is quite sensibly frowned upon by the Law in some parts of the country) with equal ease and an amazing adaptability.

INDIAN CYCLES IN WORLD MARKETS

There are several important facets and facts of this industry which are little known to the general public.

One of them is that the indigenous bicycle is of relatively recent origin and it wasn't until the fifties that the real expansion in capacity started. Understandably it was a good while before Indian-made bicycles and brand names could be accepted by the consumer as being equal to 'the original—imported.' We can take pride in the fact that the overseas buyers and technicians have long since acknowledged the quality of the Indian bicycle —not just the popular standard roadster but the sophisticated multi-speed bicycles.

PETROL PRICE HIKE— NO IMPACT

We in the industry are often asked the question whether there has been a tremendous boom in demand since 1973, following the fuel crisis. How we wish it were s ! The fact is that the total number of car owners in the country is so insignificant, compared to the bicycle producing capacity, that if all of them had bought a bicycle in the past three years (which of course they haven't—imagine an IAS Officer or company Executive bicycling to work or to buy vegetables) the impact would have been pretty marginal. The bicycle is one of a few products which are bought only once in a lifetime and often handed down from father to son. This makes it peculiarly difficult to build any traditional custom or repeat-purchase, which means in effect that each year one is selling a bicycle to a new customer who may not (unlike in many other markets) have the personal experience of previous ownership to give him a realistic idea of what to expect from any brand or model.

RURAL DEMAND

One immediately thinks of widespread advertising, intensive distribution in rural areas and promotion of the use of the bicycle itself. Here again one meets a paradox: the growth of the industry has been quite phenomenal—annual output of only 10 lakh bikes in the early 60s nearly double that by the end of the decade, and to 2.5 million by 1974 and yet the demand is not sufficient to keep the industry's capacity (of nearly 4 million) anywhere near fully occupied Perhaps, through hindsight, one might fault the tremendous expansion of capacity; but it is equally true that the industry, and this includes dealers, has paid little attention to understanding the consumer and providing him with the right motivation and easy availability, where *he is*, to persuade him to buy. Few realise, for instance, that around two-thirds of the bikes are sold by the dealers in 150 towns over 1 lakh population while about the same ratio of bikes *on the road* are in the villages.

LOW TRADE MARGINS

There are practically no rural outlets directly fed by manufacturers (which is by no means peculiar to this industry but especially a factor in impeding further growth).

The reasons for this tendency are not too difficult to find: very low trade margins due to very low capital investments by dealers, leading to an overdependence on fast turnover; rather unscientific and 'selling' or 'supply-oriented' approach to marketing by many manufacturers; and low profitability ratios in the industry as a whole standing in the way of heavy promotional outlays of the type quite common to, say, soaps, packaged food or cosmetics.

The remedy, is often suggested that prices of bicycles should be brought down sharply. The facts are that the price of a good quality bicycle today is barely double that of the year 1951— one wonders whether there are many products or services other than those heavily subsidised as a matter of social policy, which have undergone only a 100% inflation in a quarter-century? During the same period the input costs of steel, ruber, chemicals and labour have gone up by more than 150%

BIKE BOOM IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

It is ironical that the most advanced countries of the world (including those which have an exceptionally high density of car population) have witnessed a bike boom. Even the very affluent, as well as the very old, have taken to cycling, just as much as the youth—for health, for relaxation, to get away from down-town traffic snarls and parking problems, as a defiant gesture against pollution and highcost fuel or simply for the fun and fresh air and friendship. Bikeways specially reserved for these enthusiasts and 'bike-hiking' and rallies have gained tremedous popularity. The U.S.A. alone bought, recently, more bicycles (15 million) in one year than motor cars (10 million).

CHEAPEST TRANSPORT

Despite all this, there is perhaps nothing so uniquely suited to the Indian socio-economic conditions as the low-cost, low-energy, low-maintenance, flexible and durable means of personal transportation—a case of appropriate 'intermediate' technology suited to the realities of the third world.

For India, bicycling and the business of making and selling these machines are too precious to be ignored. It is still by far the cheapest means of transport next to walking. It is widely recognised by far the cheapest means of transport next to walking. It is widely recognised by medical authorities to be the ideal form of complete exercise-followed closely only by tennis and swimming, both of which require either special training or facilities or both. It relieves the roads of noisy, dusty, smoky and often not-so-safe vehicles and gives one total freedom and flexibility with one's time. With minimum attention to safety needs, such as using a good lamp at night and following road signals, bicycling can be rendered no more hazardous than walking.

For the 600 million people who live in half a million villages in our country, it is often the only means available to reach a doctor, post office or police station in times of urgent need. Who knows, if adequate attention were paid by our design engineers to this aspect of relevant technology, there could be several new uses found for 'pedalpower' which can be the vitally necessary intermediate step between manual labour and the diesel or electricity-driven machine.

A great deal obviously can be done—but it needs policy changes both within the industry, and in the Government towards the industry, as well as changes in our attitudes to cycling itself which alone can overcome the barrier of false values which rate cycling as something one ought to somehow quickly grow out of and forget about as belonging to the days before one 'came up in the world'—scorning, as Shakespeare said, the base degrees by which one did ascend !

—TIAM MAGAZINE

Terrorism: Its Cost

The research department of the Bonn Bundestag (Parliament) has provided preliminary estimates of the cost of terrorism to the Federal Republic of Germany caused by police searches, detention, trials, life-saving actions etc.

The research project was set in train as a result of the initiative of the Christian Democratic MP Herr Spranger who wanted the public to "become aware of this aspect of terrorism as well." The amount arrived at by the research department is well in excess of DM100 million

The individual cost items are broken down as follows: Prison detention and additional security measures in the Stuttgart-Stammheim prison housing the top members of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist group (the trial, which is still in progress, began on 21 May 1975) DM15 million. 70 experts and 1,000 witnesses are expected to testify at this trial. The costs of the trial itself are expected to amount to about DM18 million, including the fees for the ten court appointed defence lawyers. Costs for paper, file, covers etc. amount to DM600,000 to date.

DMll million have so far been spent for the protection of the various Ministries in Bonn, the Bandestag and the Federal Republic's High Courts. Another several million deutschmarks have been spent for the personal protection of prominent politicians since 1969.

The final figure arrived at by the Bundestag research department does not include the numerous actions carried out by the rural police force.

Actions to save the lives of terrorists, the establishment of intensive care medical units, the purchase of medical appliances and similar expenditures in connection with hunger strikes on five different occasions cost the taxpayer approximately DM 1.3 million. This includes the cost for "astronaut food" for the Stuttgart-Stammheim prisoners Baader, Raspe and Ulrike Meinhof. The latter subsequently committed suicide.

Some 9,000 intercepted prison messages confirmed the suspicion that the non court-appointed lawyers of the accused had a hand in organising the hunger strikes.

Current and forthcoming major trials of terrorists are likely to cost many more millions of deutschmarks. The figure arrived at by the researchers does not include the expenses in connection with the kidnapping of the West Berlin CDU Chairman Peter Lorenz.

Another item for which the taxprayer will have to foot the bill is the DM) million which terrorists seized in various bank raids during the past few years, plus a considerable amount of damage caused by terrorist bombing raids-not to speak of the loss of human lives.

—*Eberhard Wolfgast*

FUN AND LAUGHTER

THE DIFFERENCE

Harold Arien, composer of the songs for the film "A Star Is Born," met Richard Barstow, who did the choreography. Barstow also directs a large circus.

"What difference did you find between directing elephants and chorous girls ?"

"Elephants," explained Barstow, "don't get you to take them out to dinner after rehearsals."

* * *

A man who had been celebrating unwisely but well came upon a workman digging a hole.

"Whash you doing ?" he asked.

"Digging a tunnel," said the jolly one. "Under the river."

"And how long will it take ?"

"About three or four years."

"Well," said the persistent one, "I can't wait all that time. I'll take a taxi."

* * *

A man was edging his car in heavy traffic past a woman driver who was trying to reverse into a parking space that was obviously too small. Suddenly her car swung out and bumbed into the other car.

"You could see I was going to do something stupid," she snapped. "Why didn't you wait to see what it was?"

* * *

"Can anyone tell me what a mandate is?" asked the teacher.

"An appointment with a boy friend." Replied Elizabeth.

x x x

"That woman sings with a great deal of feeling."

"Well, I hope she isn't feeling as bad as she sounds."

* * *

"A plumber won a big prize in a football poll and soon afterwards a second-hand piano was delivered to his cottage.

Next day he wheeled the piano out on a hand-cart and started down the road.

A neighbour called to him. "I knew, Tom, you wouldn't keep that piano long."

"You're wrong," said the ex-plumber. "I'm just off for my first music lesson."

OF DUST

A little boy said to his mother: "Is it true that we are made of dust?"

"Yes, dear," his mother answered.

"Well, is it true that we go back to dust when we die?"

"That's what the Bible says," his mother replied.

"Well, I just looked under my bed and someone there is either coming or going."

x x x

"Eric loved a girl called Emma. A month ago he called her 'darling,' three weeks ago he was calling her 'dear,' and a fortnight ago he was calling her 'Emma.'"

"What does he say now ?"

"Maud !"

x x x

A patient was being questioned by a psychiatrist.

"Tell me what you dream about at night."

"Cricket," replied the patient.

"Don't you ever dream about cricket, night after night."

The psychiatrist was puzzled.

"You don't ever dream about girls ?"

"What" screamed the other. "And miss my turn to bat?"

* * *

"So you weren't surprised to hear that John had become a doctor ?"

"Not a bit, Why, even when he was at school his handwriting was pretty terrible."

* * *

"Do you believe in heredity ?"

"Most certainly I do. That's how I came into all my money."

* * *

He was a hefty fellow, bigger than the policeman who had arrested him, but he was allowing himself to be marched meekly to the station.

It was not his first visit there by any means, and a crowd had collected in anticipation of the usual scrap, but they drifted away when they saw there was nothing doing. Even the policeman was surprised.

* * *

"Mother," said little Marjorie' "they are going to teach us domestic silence at school next term."

"Don't you mean domestic science?" inquired her mother.

The father chipped in. "There is a bare hope Marjorie means what she says."

* * *

"Is the doctor in?"

"No, sir."

"Do you know when he'll be back ?"

"No, sir—he went out on an eternity case."

x x x

Overheard: "Somebody once told her she had a nice profile, and she's been trying to live sideways ever since."

DISTANT RELATION

Advancing to the lonely-looking little man at the wedding reception the Vicar remarked: "I was introduced to you, but I did not catch your name "

"It's McPherson," replied the little man.

"Then you are perhaps a relative of our host?"

"Yes," rejoined the poor relation. "I'm a cousin 200,000 pounds removed."

x x x

"Don't you think she's ignorant ?"

"Ignorant ! Why, my dear, I've never met a woman who knew less about more things."

* * *

"What sort of person is Mrs. Foster, Colonel?" asked a lady of her dinner partner.

"Oh, you know," replied the Colonel, "the sort of person who calls a table-napkin a serviette."

"But I always call it a serviette," stated the lady.

"Then," said the Colonel, blandly, "You know exactly the kind of person she is."

* * *

"It isn't like you to go so quietly," he remarked. "What's taken the ginger out of you ?"

The prisoner sighed. "If you knew what I'd paid for this suit, you'd understand."

* * *

"So you like having children about the house, uncle?"

"Yes I think they make the place so nice and peaceful when they've gone to bed."

* * *

"Once and for all I want to know who is boss in this house," roared the husband.

"You'll be so much happier if you don't try to find out," replied his wife, sweetly.

* * *

"The Utterly-Utters are just wild about society, aren't they?"

"Why, my dear, they're such social climbers that they've even named their youngest daughter Ivy!"

* * *

"Do you love me for myself alone, Charles?"

"Yes, And when we're married I don't want any of the family thrown in."

* * *

They had quarrelled and she had returned his gifts, a comb and brush.

"It will make the parting easier," she said.

* * *

"Do you know, I'm half inclined to kiss you?"

"Oh, really. I thought you were merely round-shouldered."

* * *

"My wife and I had a bit of quarrel last night. I wanted to play bridge and she wanted to go to the pictures."

"Was it a good film?"

PRACTICAL JOKER !

Mark Twain met a friend at the races one day in England. This friend came up to him and said, "I'm broke, I wish you would buy me a ticket back to London"

"Well," Mark said, I'm nearly broke myself, but I will tell you what I'll do. You can hide under my seat and I'll hide you with my legs.

The friend agreed to this.

Then Mark Twain went down to the ticket office and bought two tickets. When the train pulled on his friend was safely under the seat. The inspector came around for the tickets and Mark gave him two. The inspector said, "Where is the other one?"

Tapping his head the humorist said in a loud voice, "That is my friend's ticket! He is a little eccentric and likes to ride under the seat."

x x x

DIVIDING BY FOUR

A man riding on a train through western ranching country aroused considerable interest among other passengers. As they sped along past vast cattle ranches, the man jotted down figures on a paper. Finally, someone asked what he was doing.

"Well, you see," he explained, "I have a cattle ranch in New Mexico, and I'm checking up on the stock these Texas ranchers keep."

The curious one looked at the paper and saw a neat row of figures—472, 500, 316, 724. He was amazed, and asked, "Do you mind telling me how you can possibly count the cattle on each ranch as we whizz by at this speed?"

"That's easy," said the rancher, "I just count the legs and divide by four."

* *

TIME OUT

A famous Hollywood sportsman several times had his watch stolen while he was watching the ponies run at the track. Each time he received a ransome note stating that the watch would be returned for a "fiver and no questions asked." He always got the watch back.

But once, after the watch had been stolen, he was told that he would have to fork over an extra five to get it back.

"But why the increase?" he asked the go-between.

"Well, you see," answered the mugg, "it was out of order and we had to get it repaired for you."

x x x

CONSULTATION

A solicitor's clerk, walking along the street with his employer, saw a ten-shilling note lying on the pavement, and pounced upon it.

"What do you think?" he said to the solicitor, after examining it carefully. "It's a good one, isn't it?"

The solicitor took it and examined it in turn.

"Perfectly good," he pronounced, handing his clerk three shillings four pence change.

Electromobile: Is It An Uptopia?

By LEV SHUGUROV

The electromobile has now become the hero of the day. The press in many countries is describing it as a magic means which will save the air in cities from pollution. In fact, what prevents the electromobile from ousting the automobile from urban thoroughfares? The The advantages of the electrically driven car are obvious: it is noiseless, it does not yield harmful pollutants, is ready for work in any frosts, does not require a transmission gear-box and hence it is easier for driving. But why, then, in the world flect of two, four or six-wheeled vehicles (there are about 300 million of them all over the world) the share of electromobiles is so meagre?

At present almost all countries are engaged in intense research and development aimed at using electric traction in the automobile. Some pilot models of such vehicles have demonstrated encouraging results, and some factories are even starting to manufacture electromobiles, but on a scope not exceeding several thousand a year. And here let us discuss the causes retarding the extensive development of this promising vehicle. There are four of them, and they deserve special analysis.

ENERGY RESERVE

First of all, it should be noted that each electromobile has to carry its energy reserve. Here lies its difference from a trolley-bus receiving energy from the trolley system. Up to this day no other, more practical way of storing electric energy than in accumulators has been found. Among diverse accumulator designs the lead-acid battery is the cheapest and hence the most suitable for the electromobile. However, despite the numerous improvements made over the past one hundred years, these batteries are still too heavy, and the charging process takes too much time.

Just imagine an automobile with a thick-walled iron petrol tank where fuel is filled through a tiny orifice. The battery on the electromobile presents a similar picture.

Of course, scientists and engineers are searching for ways of improving the charging process, are finding the most rational methods of power consumption and are trying to recharge the batteries during the braking. All this is being done by many organizations, research institutes and factories.

As a result of this intense research work, electromobiles are receiving thyristor control units, converters of direct current of batteries into alternating current and many other ingeniously contrived devices. It is hardly reasonable to describe them in detail. But it must be stressed that all of them have one common feature which is of importance for our analysis—design innovations of this kind make the electromobile more complicated and raise its cost. Even now batteries account for half of the electromobile's weight, and the distance it can cover is limited to 60-80 kilometres. This is the first reason decelerating the wide introduction of the electrically driven vehicle.

RECHARGING

But let us assume that the problem of accumulators will be solved, that the lead-acid storage battery has given way to more effective silver-zinc ones. The latter are costly, but man's health is dearer. So let us assume that industry has already found the method of mass production of such an ideal storage battery, and raw material resources for this are boundless. Will then millions of cars, lorries and motorcycles be replaced by electromobiles?

No, because the charging of their storage batteries will require 6,000,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power. This is an enormous amount, and now the output of all power stations in the world is by 33.4 per cent lower. Our calculation is based on the power requirements of the fleet of electromobiles equivalent to the current fleet of motor vehicles by its overall capacity. Let us note that according to the predictions of specialists by the year 2000 the fleet of overland vehicles will double.

To sum up, the second factor halting the electromobile's development is the impossibility to "feed" this child of the future.

POLLUTION

But let us try to suppose that the energy problem has been solved, and that a sufficient number of power stations has been built. However, today the lion's share of the power produced belongs to thermal stations which, burning coal, oil and fuel oil, eject combustion products into the atmosphere and pollute the air in the same way as automobiles, and pollute it not on a "retail basis", spreading carbonic oxide, nitrogen oxides and other toxic products in the streets of the cities, but on a "wholesale basis".

Hydro-power stations can solve the problem, but they call for huge capital investments which pay off only years afterwards. Apparently in the future the ratio of thermal and hydraulic stations will change, but this will be in the distant future. The share of atomic power stations in the energy balance is not great either, and so far it is difficult to figure out how profitably they can be used for meeting the needs of the electromobile. No doubt, the third reason is also serious, and here the destiny of the electromobile should be decided in the light of the general development of the power industry in each country.

UNFAVOURABLE EFFECT

But let us assume that all difficulties have been overcome, and the globe is full of electrically driven cars. They feel themselves fine, but how about people? So far one cannot give a definite answer concerning the impact of the electric field on the human organism. Man will be under the effect of this field both in the street and at the steering wheel. If the effect proves to be unfavourable, which mass and cheap protective measures should be taken?

It should be taken into consideration that the charging and discharging of storage batteries is accompanied by the release of toxic gases whose concentration may have a definite effect on the human organism and on the environment. This is the fourth barrier which should be thoroughly studied prior to the changeover to the mass output of electromobiles.

If we continue thorough studies of this problem, we shall for certain find a lot of other explanations of the fact that up to the present day electrically driven cars have not been introduced on a wide scale. But these arguments will be of a secondary importance as compared to the above-mentioned factors. It would be wrong, however, to believe that these obstacles are insurmountable. Scientists of the whole world are persistently searching for acceptable solutions. They have already invented fuel elements, new types of storage batteries, hybrid designs, when the internal-combustion engine operates for the needs of the generator, etc.

The range of the problems standing in the way of the electromobile shows the importance and the complicated nature of the task, but sooner or later this problem will be solved.

Methanol-driven Cars

Following successfully completed tests involving 45 cars fuelled with a mixture of petrol and methanol which were carried out jointly by Volkswagen experts and members of various technological institutes, the Bonn Ministry of Research and Technology has now taken out time to consider plans for the conversion of mass-produced cars for such a fuel mixture.

According to technical reports, a 15 per cent admixture of methanol would render an economical operation of motor vehicles possible. In the latest major test, 45 vehicles achieved fine results, driving one million miles on 150,000 litres of such a petrol-methanol mixture, dubbed M 15.

The next step into the methanol age would entail the technical re-equipment of vehicles, involving among other things the replacement of those parts of the engine which corrode under the influence of methanol by methanol-resistant components, the establishment of filling stations for the new fuel, the enlargement of production capacities for the new type of engine and further technical development of such engines.

Present methanol consumption lies at about two million tons per annum. Production would therefore have to be increased by ..7 million tons as a substitute for 2.4 million tons of petrol.

West Germany's Daimler-Benz works are already engaged in the development of a metha-engine working on the injection pump principle. The conversion of existing car engines for methanol operation would cost about DM45.00 per vehicle.

There is at present world-wide demand for methanol. The US Energy Agency alone is at present engaged in seven different research projects. New Zealand and Poland have also achieved considerable successes in this field of research. And in the Soviet Union there is a VW Rabbit operating on methanol.

Moscow has expressed interest in supplying the Federal Republic of Germany with methanol in exchange for a methanol production plant.

Methanol, which was used in racing cars in the thirties, could eventually help to preserve the world's oil supplies, though petrol would still remain the most important fuel for motor vehicles.

—Heinz Krammer

TALL & SHORT!

"And how tall was your missing cashier?" asked the detective "I don't know how tall he was," said the bank manager. "What concerns me is that he was £7,000 short."

For The Week 10th, April To 16th, April 1977

MESHA (ARIES)
Aswini Bharani
Krittika 1/4

FAVOURABLE period continues. You will be able to solve some of the long standing problems. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Family members will be cooperative. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid complications later. Health will be well maintained. You will be hearing from a person with whom you lost contact some time back. Favourable days : 13th & 14th.

★

VRISHABA (TAURUS)
Krittika 3/4 Rohini
Mrigashirsha 1/2

YOU are passing through one of the best periods. You shoud try to make use ot this opportunity to improve your prospects. Business will improve. Promotional prospects are bright. Financial position will be satisfactory. Health will be well maintained. Matters relating to brothers and sisters require attention. Partnership matters could be finalised favourably. You may have to undertake a journey shortly. Avoid impulsive actions on 10th & 11th.

★

MITHUNA (GEMINI)
Mrigashirsha 1/2 Arudra
Punarvasu 3/4

FAVOURABLE period to implement your plans. You will be able to start new ventures. Promotional possibilities are bright. Change of place is indicated for some. Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investments for some more time. You cannot expect much cooperation from family members. Property matters could be finalised favourably. Partnership matters should be handled properly to avoid complications later. You should be prepared for unexpected developments on 11th & 12th.

★

KATAKA (CANCER)
Punarvasu 1/4 Pushya
Ashlesha

YOU have to wait for some more time to get complete relief from your present problems. You should avoid friction with seuperiors and also avoid legal complications. Health requires attention. Family members will be cooperative. Matters relating to brothers and sisters could be finalised. You will be getting a few partnership proposals. Financial position will be satisfactory. Avoid friction with associates. Also avoid impulsive actions on 13th & 14th.

★

SIMHA (LEO)
Maka Purva Palguni
Uttara Palguni 1/4

YOU are passing through the worst period of this year. You should consult seniors before finalising any important transactions. You will be able to solve some of the problems by the end of this month. Change of place is indicated for some. Avoid friction with superiors. Financial position will be satisfactory. Family members will be cooperative. Property matters could be finalised. Favourable days : 11th & 12th.

★

KANYA (VIRGO)
Uttara Palguni 3/4 Hastha
Chitra 1/2

FAVOURABLE period to implement your plans. Financial position will improve. Change of place is indicated for some. Family members will be cooperative. Matters relating to children could be finalised favourably. Two or three partnership proposals will be made and you should choose the best arrangement, taking into consideration long range programmes. Favourable days : 13th & 14th.

★

THULA (LIBRA)
Chitra 1/2 Swathi
Visakha 3/4

MIXED results are indicated. You should wait for some more time to implement your plans Financial position will be satisfactory. But avoid speculative investments for some more time. You can expect cooperation from your family members. Property matters could be finalised favourably. Partnership arrangements could be finalised. But consult legal experts to avoid complications later. Business will improve. Favourable days : 15th & 16th.

VRISCHIKA (SCORPIO)
Vishakha 1/4 Anuradha
Jyeshtha

FAVOURABLE period continues. You should try to make best use of this opportunity to improve your prospects. Financial position will improve. Avoid friction with family members. Matters relating to childen require attention. You may have to undertake short journeys frequently. Partnership arrangements could be finalised favourably. Health will be well maintained. You should be cautious in dealing with foreigners. Favourable days : 11th & 12th.

★

DHANUS (SAGITTARIUS)
Mula Purva Ashadha
Uttara Ashadha 1/4

YOU have to wait for some more time to solve your present difficulties. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investments. Family members will be cooperative. Matters relating to children could be finalised. You should wait for some more time, if you are thinking of starting new ventures Health requires attention. Avoid long journeys unless necessary. Favourable days : 13th & 14th.

★

MAKARA (CAPRICORNUS)
Uttara Ashadha 3/4
Shravana Dhanistha 1/2

FAVOURABLE period continues. You should try to make best use of this opportunity to improve your prospects. Business will improve. You may have to undertake a journey shortly. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Avoid friction with family members. Matters relating to brothers and sisters require attention. Partnership matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Health will be well maintained. You may be reviving the contacts with friends and relatives living in distant places. Favourable days : 15th & 16th.

GLOSSARY

Arudra	—திருவாதிரை
Pushya	—பூசம்
Ashlesha	—ஆயில்யம்
Purva Phalguni	—பூரம்
Uttara Phalguni	—உத்திரம்
Anuradha	—அனுஷம்
Jyeshtha	—கேட்டை
Purva Ashada	—பூராடம்
Uttara Ashada	—உத்திராடம்
Shravana	—திருவோணம்
Dhanistha	—அவிட்டம்
Satha Bhishag	—சதயம்
Purva Bhadrapada	—பூரட்டாதி
Uttara Bhadrapada	—உத்திரட்டாதி

KUMBHA (AQUARIUS)
Dhanishta 1/2 Sadhabhishag
Purva Badrapada 3/4

FAVOURABLE period to implement your plans. You wili be able to solve some of the present difficulties. Family members will be cooperative. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. You may be undertaking short journeys frequently. Change of place is indicated for some. Property matters could be finalised favourably. Health requires attention. Business will improve. You should also try to start new ventures. Promotional possibilities are bright Favourable days : 13th & 14th.

★

MEENA (PISCES)
Purva Badrapada 1/4
Uttara Badrapada Revati

MIXED results are indicated. You should wait for some more time to solve your present problems. Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investments. You can expect cooperation from your family members. Matters relating to brothers and sisters could be finalised. You may have to undertake a journey shortly. Partnership matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. If you are planning to go to foreign countries, you should start making preparation now. Health requires attention. Favourable days : 15th & 16th.

Austerity And Profits

On February 15 John O'Leary, the Federal energy administrator, told the American people that the Administration's energy policy would call for higher fuel prices, less comfort at home and "some way to take some of the fat out of the driving habits in this country." On the same day the papers wrote of record profits made by the oil companies.

Recipes For The Overweight

After the age of 30, and particularly 40, many people resign themselves to the idea that with the passing of the years excess weight is as unavoidable as wrinkles. However, doctors maintain that over-eating not age, is the cause of stoutness. Diet can help. For a start eat vegetarian soups. Meat, fish or mushroom soups should not be indulged in oftener than two or three times a week, and then in half-portions. The main course should be boiled or steamed. Now and then, for a change it may be baked or tried lightly for a start. But the main rule is: not even a pinch of salt!

Vegetarian Borsch

FOR A SINGLE SERVING:

60 gr beets
40 gr cabbage
1/4 parsley root
1/2 carrot
1/4 Onion
1/2 tsp tomato paste
1 tsp sour cream
0.3 litre water
Parsely to taste.

Peel the carrot, parsley root, onion and beets and chop finely. Stew for 10 to 15 minutes in a small amount of water with the butter and tomato paste, Drop the finely chopped cabbage into a pot with boiling water. After 15 minutes add the stewed vegetables and bring the soup to a boil. The borsch is fragrant and appetising, but on tasting, rather bland. Never mind, you may add a bit of salt after you have dropped those excess pounds.

Fish Pudding For 'Fatties'

FOR A SINGLE SERVING:

100 gr fish fillet
1/2 egg
2 1/2 Tbs milk
1/2 tsp flour
1 Tbs butter
1/2 tsp sour cream
1 tsp grated cheese,

Slice the fillet and stew in 2 or 3 tablespoons of water for 15-20 minutes. Cool and put through grinder, Prepare a white sauce, Fry the flour without butter until it is a pale yellow colour. Add a small amount of milk. Warm the rest of the milk and add slowly, stirring, to the flour and sour cream. Make sure it is well blended.

Place the fish mince in a pot, add the yolk and butter and stir well. Add the beaten white of egg. Mix well and place in a pan, pour the sauce over, sprinkle with the cheese and for 8-10 minutes. The top should brown.

It is hard to accustom yourself to unsalted food. But a good appearance is worth the sacrifice. Moreover, doctors say that when people did not use as much salt in their food as they do today, hypertension was unknown and some forms of heart disease. And who doesn't want to be both slender and healthy?

Having No Money Is Costly

He lost his job in April 1976, applied to an employment agency but it had nothing to offer. He received his first dole after 80 days. When the gas company learned that he was unemployed, it cut off the gas. To have it on again, he had to pay 86 francs. The telephone company twice disconnected his phone. To get it connected he paid 47 francs the first time and 156 the second. He stopped using the car because he could not afford petrol and decided there was no need to pay quarterly insurance. But the insurance company demanded payment for the whole year and also made him pay 230 francs for the bailiff it employed.

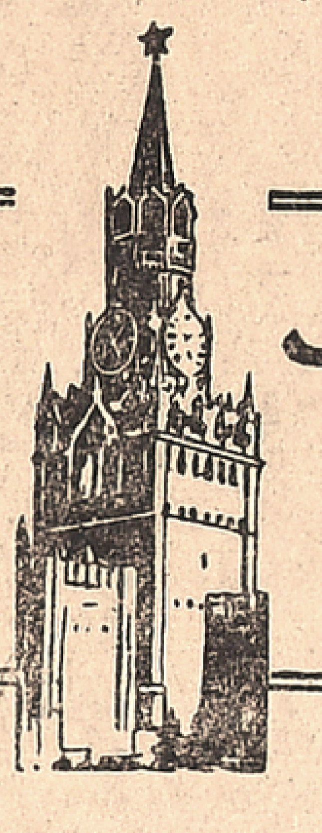
"It is a costly thing not to have money", so ends his letter to the editor of LE MONDE by the hapless unemployed.

Colour Bar

Coloured South African Cynthia Classen is very beautiful. She began taking part in beauty contests at the age of thirteen and was eighteen years old when she beat all her white rivals to become Miss South Africa last year. Popularity brought good earnings. Then she met a young man from the Federal Republic of Germany (he was working in the Siemens branch in Capetown) and they fell in love and decided to get married. And that is when they came face to face with the apartheid realities. Cynthia was even threatened with a court trial for her ties with a white man. To be together, the young people had to leave the racialist paradise.

Reports From Salisbury

Many Britons reading reports from Salisbury in different newspapers, purportedly from their own correspondents, have been finding them strangely similar and all similarly racialistic. Daily Telegraph correspondent Brian Henry writes very much like Daily Mail correspondent Peter Norman, and the later, in his turn, copies Guardian correspondent Henry Miller. The mystery was unravelled by the New Statesman weekly. It established that Henry, Norman and Miller were one and the same person—a Rhodesian journalist named Ian Mills.



Muscovite's Diary

Ivan Ivanov

NIKOLAI PODGORNY'S VISITS TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES

President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Nikolai Podgorny and the officials who had accompanied him on a tour of three African countries—Tanzania, Zambia and Mozambique—have returned to Moscow.

These visits, I must say, were indeed a striking illustration of solidarity, the strengthening ties between the Soviet Union and young African nations.

In this connection the newspaper PRAVDA in a commentary stated that these visits have convincingly shown that further strengthening of cooperation with the African countries is an important part of the USSR's, foreign policy.

The paper says: "Strengthening friendship with the countries of the African continent, the Soviet Union is not after any self-seeking aims, the Soviet Union is looking for neither concessions nor military bases, nor particular privileges. It is motivated exclusively by allegiance to the cause of peace, freedom and progress of peoples".

Referring to the documents signed during the visits, PARVDA said that they reflected the common opinion that peace and stability in the South of Africa can be ensured only as a result of undelayed and full implementation of the United Nations Declaration of granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, renunciation by the ruling circles of the Republic of South Africa of the policy of apartheid and racism, the undelayed withdrawal of the Republic of South Africa from Nambia, the unconditional handing over of power in its entirety by the racist Smith regime to the Zimbabwe people.

"The development of relations between the Soviet Union and the young African States", the newspaper stresses, 'is now receiving a new, good impetus. A testimony of this is the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique signed in Maputo."

* * *

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL TO BE HELD IN MOSCOW

Children's and youth organisations of more than 100 countries have already expressed willingness to participate in an international festival of children "Let There Always be Sunshine." This festival of the young of different countries, the first of its kind, will open in Moscow next summer and is to continue in the Artek, the best health resort for children on the Black Sea coast. The programme of the meeting provides for participation of both children and officials of children's organisations. Foreign delegations will attend a seminar "for a happy childhood in a peaceful world." And exchange of opinions will be problems of protection of the rights and interests of the younger generation, on ensuring for children equal rights to education.

The international festival will, no doubt, help strengthen the ranks of children's and youth organisations, will promote friendship between the younger generations of different countries.

Attention, Millionaires

The Munich SUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG has carried the following advertisement: "Attention, millionaires! Kidnappers and other criminals are afraid of Neapolitan mastiffs, ancient Roman fighting dogs, strong as a buffalo and fast as a tiger. These rare quadruped bodyguards are bred in the Avallu Kennels, 40 Graben Street, Legau."

Poisonous Publication

The priest in the Swedish village of Hallefords asked his parishioners to bring him all the publications that "poison souls and disturb the peace of mind". On the following day the local smith brought him his tax book.

Slow Motion

On March 6, 1975, the public in many countries observed the fifth centenary of Michelangelo. The anniversary was naturally widely celebrated in his home country too. The Finance Ministry also contributed its bit. It was decided to mint a 500-lire coin in his honour. The decree authorizing it, however, was adopted only in August 1975 and puplished this February. It is still not clear when the coins will appear.

FILM REVIEW

Thoondil Meen

"Thoondil Meen" in Tamil, produced by Sudarsan Enterprises is based on a novel by Jawar Seetharaman.

The screen play and direction are by Ra. Sankaran who has succeeded in maintaining the suspense part of it intact till the end. He must also be given the credit for providing an aborbing movie.

Karaikudi Narayanan's dialogue is simple and apt. It has the matter of fact clarity that is essential for a film of this type.

The story has been neatly narrated on the celuloid without much of twists and turns.

The wife (Lakshmi) of a famous psychiatrist (Mohan) shoots Rangan (Major Sundararajan) in self-defence. But out of fear, she, with the help of the compounder, threw the body of Rangan in the sea.

A few days later she got the shock of her life when Rangan was brought by the Police to her husband for treatment. The police wanted the psychiatrist to treat Rangan and regain his lost memory. If he regained his memory, the police could solve the mystery surrounding him. The doctor assures them that he would do his best to help them. And Rangan was left to his care. From here begins the suspense drama.

Lakshmi has proved time and again that she is capable of enacting any type of role assigned to her. She is convincing as the wife of the psychiatrist with a cloudy past.

Major Sundararajan as Rangan has given a masterly performance. But Mohan has disappointed. One wonders why he is not as impressive as he is in Malayalam films. Surlirajan and his team in the 'clinic' try in vain to entertain. Asokan as the investigating police officer is good.

Photography by K. S. Bhaskar Rao is neat. Mani and Umanath have done some good editing work.

V. Kumar has provided effective musical background that go well with the theme of the film produced by V. C. Ganesan.

"Odivilayadu Thatha"

T. N. Balu who wrote and directed the successful "Uyarnthavargal" is writing the story and dialogue and also directs the film, in Tamil, "Odivilayadu Thatha" produced by K. P. K. Films.

Balu is giving importance to humour in this story which has many mysterious and thrilling situations.

He has introduced a character, a virtuous woman who is suspected by all and forced to lead life under immoral surroundings. This character is to be enacted by Sripriya.

Srikanth acts as her husband. Asokan, Thangavelu and V. K. Ramaswami are the three elderly persons who cause havoc and provide the humour part of the film. Rajanikanth, Usha, Manorama, Sachu, and a number of new faces find a place in it. New faces are Srilekha, Geetha Chowdhury, Jayasudha, Rajamani, Azhaguraj, Ganesan, Vimalan, P. S. Siva, A. S. Mani and Rajendran.

A song composed by Kannadasan and rendered by P. Suseela was recorded recently at Prasad studios under the direction of Ilaya Raja.

N.K. Viswanathan is handling the camera of the film which is progressing at AVM studios.

First Record Of Hassidic Music

Among the numerous records that are being pressed in Israel, is one brought out under the RCA imprimatur, which should arouse considerable interest among musicologists the world over.

Brought out jointly by the Centre for Jewish Musical Research at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and the Jewish National and University Library, this documentary record of Hassidic music, edited by Andre Heidu and Yaacov Mazor, is the first in a series described as an "Anthology of Jewish Musical Traditions". It gives snatches of musical themes but as more records in the series come out, the Anthology should provide an insight into the music, both instrumental and vocal, of the various communities and sects in Jewry.

Infant deformity Detectable Before Birth

Deformities or hereditary diseases are no longer an inescapable fate. Pediatry and genetics have constantly improved their methods of detecting and treating these scourges long before birth. The German Research Institute, which has subsidised the development of prenatal diagnosis, reported at a recent symposium in West Berlin on the present state of prenatal examinations.

Such examinations are now being carried out routinely in 20 clinical and genetic centres throughout the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin. The subjects of these examinations are primarily pregnant women over the age of 35, for they are particularly prone to giving birth to a child with chromosome damage, such as mongolism. It is also indispensable to examine pregnant women who have already given birth to a malformed child or one suffering from hereditary illness, or whose relatives are known to suffer from such ailments.

The most frequent diagnostic procedure is usually carried out during the fifteenth or sixteenth week of pregnancy when amniotic fluid containing embryo cells is drawn from the mother-to-be by means of a syringe inserted through the stomach wall. These embryo cells, which multiply in a special solution, tell the physician whether there are chromosome defects or enzyme shortages in evidence which could lead to one of the 150 known metabolism aliments. 60 different metabolism disturbances can today be accurately diagnosed in prenatal examinations.

Cheap

Time's Moscow correspondent Marsh Clark has sent in a report on life in the Soviet capital during the harsh winter months. He writes of efficient operation of the city transport services despite the biting cold, describes the giant "snow-eater" machines, praises the central heating system and comfortable warm clothes.

All would be well were it not for his "disclosure" of the secret of Muscovities' ability of "keeping warm". After a long spell in the cold, he says, "they raise spirits with a stiff jolt of vodka and a hunk of fatback". To make it appear more convincing, Time editors have illustrated it with a drawing.

Rather cheap, gentlemen !

Hopeful

John Parker Simison, who had spent 33 of his 68 years in prison, recently pleaded guilty to robbing a restaurant. "I would have made a clean get away, except that the old legs are gone. It's the arthritis", he complained. "Whatever I give you will probably be for the rest of your life", the judge said. "I know that, Your Honour, but they'll treat me for my arthritis", Simison replied.

From page 1

opportunity. That would have been welcome if they were not a small minority on the organisation. But they are, and they, too, derived such importance as they possessed in the party, before and immediately after the proclamation of emergency, from Mrs. Gandhi. They have, of course, been out of her favour for over a year and they are willing to dump her. But many of them had made their peace with Mr. Sanjay Gandhi and the support for them in the party, specially in the states, remains fairly limited, though not on that account. Most of the Congress chief ministers in north India had also made themselves into servile instruments of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi's will and cannot therefore provide the nucleus round which the organisation could gather in this hour of crisis. And as it happens, many of them are facing massive defections from their legislature parties. All in all, the Congress finds itself virtually without leadership and it may be sometime before it finds one. In theory organisational elections, which have not been held since 1969, can offer one way out. But who is to organise the elections ? The party has practised its own varient of the concept of democratic centralism—decisions have invariably been taken at the top—and it cannot suddenly activate the lower units and expect them to throw up a new leadership.

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